## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1.   (Currently amended) A method of forming a toner image, comprising:

electrically charging a photoreceptor containing an organic photosensitive material;

imagewise exposing the photoreceptor so that a latent image is formed on the photoreceptor;

developing the latent image with toner so that a toner image is formed on the photoreceptor by a reversal development;

wherein

the photoreceptor comprises a charge generation layer containing an N-type charge generation material and a charge transportation layer containing a charge transportation material and ~~has~~ having a thickness of from 5 to 15 μm;

the toner contains colored particles comprising a resin and a colorant, and the colored particles have a ratio, Dv_{50}/Dp_{50}, of the 50% volume particle diameter Dv_{50} to the 50% number particle diameter Dp_{50} of from 1.0 to 1.15 and a ratio, Dv_{75}/Dp_{75}, of an accumulate of 75% volume average particle diameter from larger particle side to an accumulate of 75% number average particle diameter from larger particle side of from 1.0 to 1.20, and content of colored particles having a diameter of $0.7 \times Dp_{50}$ is not more than 10 in number; and

the reversal development is performed under condition satisfying the following expression;

Expression 1 $50 \leq |E| \leq 100$

E: Electrical field intensity applied to the organic photoreceptor ~~during development~~ that is a quotient of potential V in an unexposed area of the photoreceptor at a time of development divided by layer thickness of organic photosensitive material of the photoreceptor in V/μm.

2.   (Original) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the charge generation layer further contains a P-type pigment in an amount of not more than 10% by weight of the N-type charge generating material.

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3.   (Original) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the N-type charge generation material is a perylene compound pigment.

4.   (Currently amended) The image forming method of claim 1, in which the perylene compound is a 3,4,9,10-tetracarboxylic acid imide derivative represented by the Formula 1, 2, 3a or 3b, or a mixture thereof,
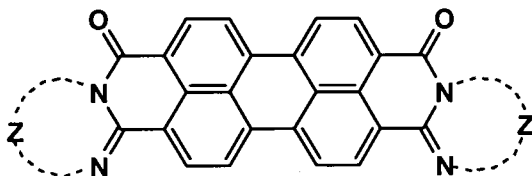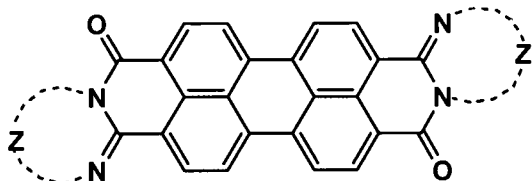
Formula 1
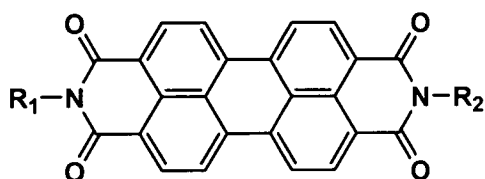
Formula 2
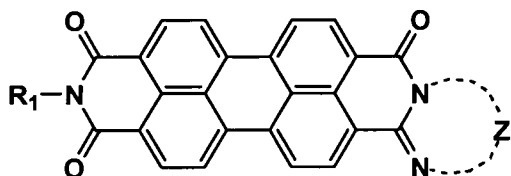
Formula 3a

Formula 3b

in the above formulas, R_1 and R_2 are each a hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, an alkoxy group, an alkylamino group, a dialkylamino group, a benzyl group, a phenethyl group or a heterocyclic group, and the above organic groups may be substituted or unsubstituted; when —When the compound is a polymer, R_1

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and R_2 each may be a 1,4-phenylene group[[.]] ; and Z is a group of atoms necessary to form a heterocyclic group.

5.   (Currently amended) The image forming method of claim 1, in which the perylene compound is represented by one of the following Formulas,
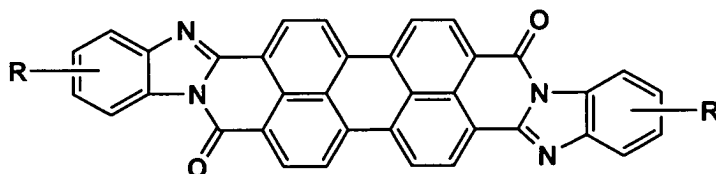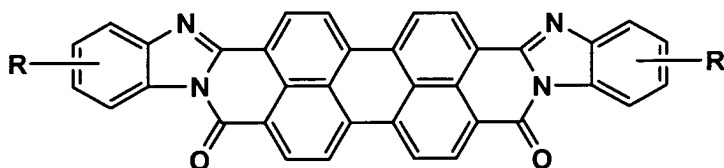
wherein R is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 - 10 carbon atoms, an aryl group, an alkoxy group or a heterocyclic group.

6.   (Original) The image forming method of claim 2, wherein the P-type charge generating material is a titanyl phthalocyanine compound.

7.   (Original) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein the static latent image is formed by exposure to a light beam having an exposing spot area of not more than 2 x 10^{-9} m^2.

8.   (New) The image forming method of claim 1, wherein thickness of the charge generation layer is from 0.3 to 2.0 μm.

9.   (New) The image forming method of claim 8, wherein thickness of the charge generation layer is from 0.3 to 1.5 μm.